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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/730,826	12/07/2000	Natascha Kearsey	19111.0045	8609	
7590 03/29/2006			EXAMINER		
Edward A. Pennington SWIDLER BERLIN SHEREFF FRIEDMAN, L.L.P. 3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 300 Washington, DC 20007-5166			RIMELL, S	RIMELL, SAMUEL G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2164		

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/730,826	KEARSEY ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Sam Rimell	2164				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ver to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
		action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are rejected.						
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers						
9)[	9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)[	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority u	inder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
ŕ	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
	application from the International Bureau	(PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
			SAM RIMELL. PRIMARY EXAMINER				
Attachment	i(s)		A CHANNILL EVAIABLE				
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	ate atent Application (PTO-152)				
	No(s)/Mail Date	6)  Other:	· +F				

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Witkowski et al. (U.S. Patent 6,345,272).

Claim 1: Reference is made to FIG. 2, and its associated discussion at col. 3, line 66 through col. 4, line 30.

Fig. 2 illustrates both queries and data within a database. The database includes two detail tables. The first table is the "Table Sales" 250. The second table is the summary table called "Sum Sales" created by the query 270. A computer processor will inherently process queries on the tables.

In the operation of the system of FIG. 2, the processor will receive the first query 210. The input is analyzed and a determination is made to create the second query 280, which requires a joining of the data in the two tables (table 250 and the summary table called "Sum Sales"). Both the first and second queries involve aggregation steps (the function "SUM").

The processor modifies the first query (210) to create the second query (280).

Within the second query (280), an aggregation step is performed on each of the two tables. The aggregation step "SUM (\$AMT)" in the subquery 270 performs an aggregation on the \$AMT column of the first table 250. This creates the second table "Sum Sales". The second table is then introduced into the modified query (280) and the aggregation step SUM

(SUM\_SALES) is then performed on the "region" column of the second table. Thus, the second query performs aggregations steps on two different tables.

The aggregated data from the two tables are then joined into a single table in the query (280). The query (280) is a SQL query. The single resulting table will list each region and the total sales within that region for the calendar year 1998.

Claim 2: The second query (280) will aggregate data from two different tables. The SUM function performs the aggregation. SUM (\$AMT) performs the first aggregation in the subquery (270). SUM (SUM\_SALES) performs the second aggregation on the second table.

<u>Claim 3:</u> The generation of the table SUM\_SALES is considered an in-line view. The data location which stores that view is readable as a "complex folder".

<u>Claim 4:</u> The aggregation steps are summations of data.

<u>Claim 5:</u> The processor which processes the queries inherently includes an input device, such as a keyboard. Otherwise, no query could be generated.

<u>Claim 6</u>: The list of possible items are created by the SELECT functions in each of the queries (210) and (280). The actions performed are the individual commands with the queries, such as the command to perform a summation function ("SUM").

<u>Claim 7:</u> Each of the queries (210) and (280) are SQL standard queries using SQL language. Commands such as SELECT and SUM are standard SQL commands.

<u>Claim 8:</u> Query (280) requires two aggregation steps on two different tables. The first aggregation step occurs in the subquery (270) on table (250). The aggregation command is "SUM (\$AMT)". The second aggregation step occurs in the query (280) on the summary table SUM\_SALES. The aggregation command is "SUM (SUM\_SALES)".

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<u>Claim 9:</u> See remarks for claim 1. The database processor and the processor of the query are the same processor.

Claim 10: The database processor and the processor of the query are the same.

Claim 11: See remarks for claim 2.

Claim 12: See remarks for claim 3.

Claim 13: See remarks for claim 4.

Claim 14: See remarks for claim 5.

Claim 15: See remarks for claim 6.

## Remarks

Applicant's arguments and amendments have been considered. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended to define a SQL join operation to join the aggregated data. Applicant argues that Witkowski et al. lacks any and all joining operations, and that no joining of aggregated data from tables exists.

This argument has been considered but is not correct. It is first noted that two aggregation steps exist. The first aggregation is performed in query (270) and is defined by the SQL command (SUM \$AMT), which aggregates the \$AMT data in table (250). The second aggregation is SUM (SUM Sales) which aggregates data from a table labeled as "Sum Sales".

Query (280) then joins these two aggregated sets of data together into a single resulting table. Accordingly, query (280) is a SQL join operation since it utilizes SQL commands to join two aggregation steps together to produce a single table.

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THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sam Rimell at

telephone number (571) 272-4084.

Sam Rimell

**Primary Examiner** 

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